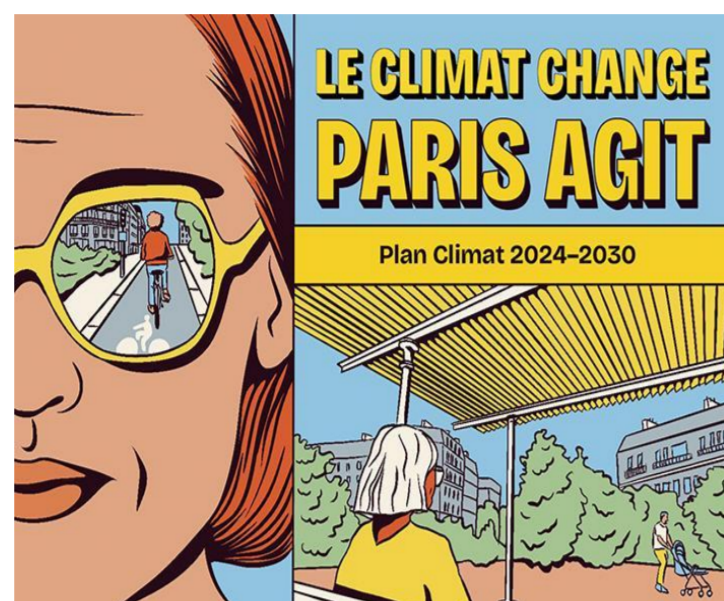


1. Motivation, context and research questions

Cities are key in the exchange between humans and the atmosphere, they influence air quality and global climate change.



Research questions:

- 1) How does the LLJ interact with the summertime Paris urban atmosphere?
 - i) What are the characteristics of the LLJ in the Paris region during summer?
 - ii) How do topography and urban atmosphere impact the LLJ?

Low-level jet (LLJ):

- strong wind at low altitudes
- surface drag on flow reduced by stable stratification

Characteristics of LLJ "core":

- altitude z_{LLJ}
- wind speed WS_{LLJ}
- wind direction WD_{LLJ}

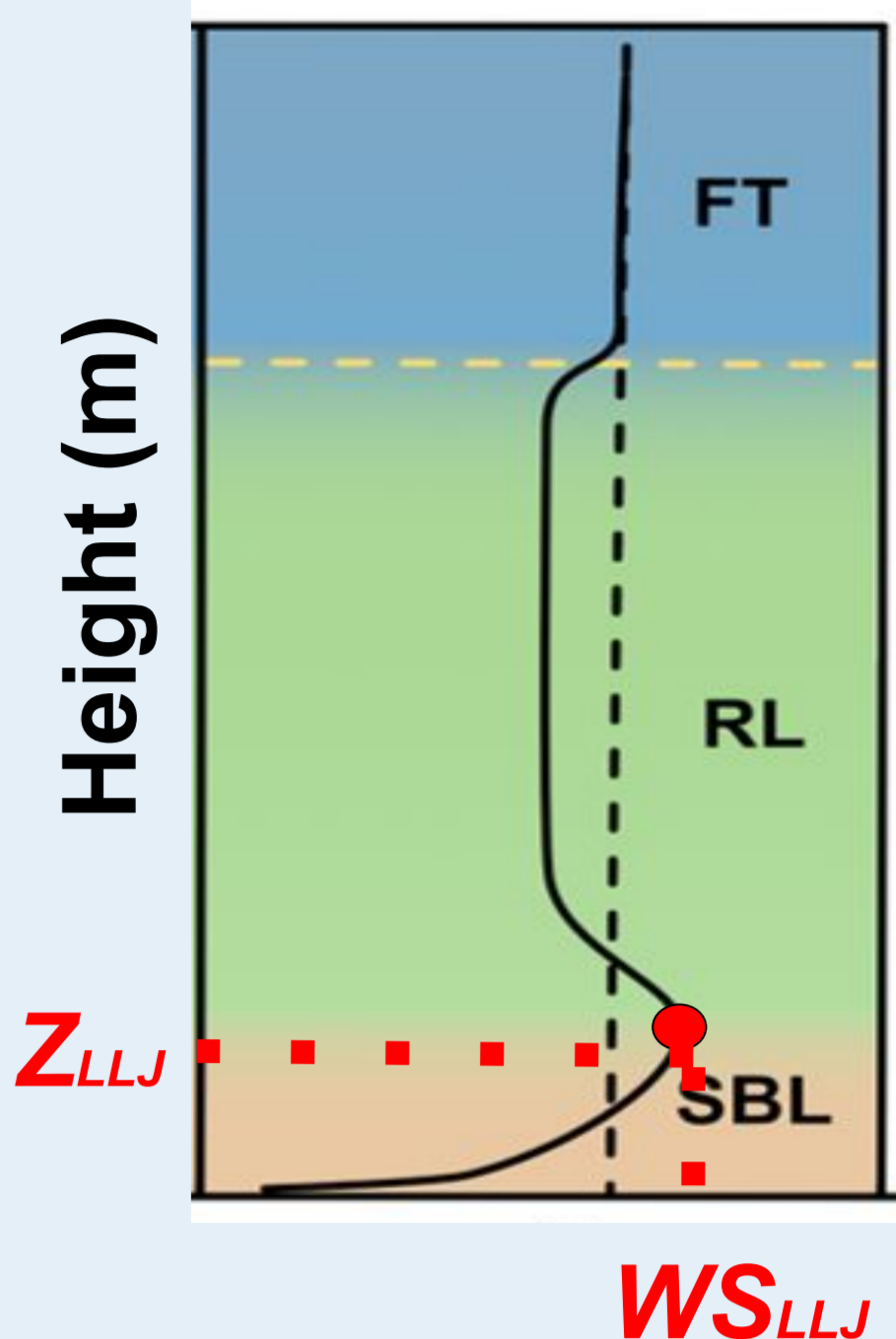
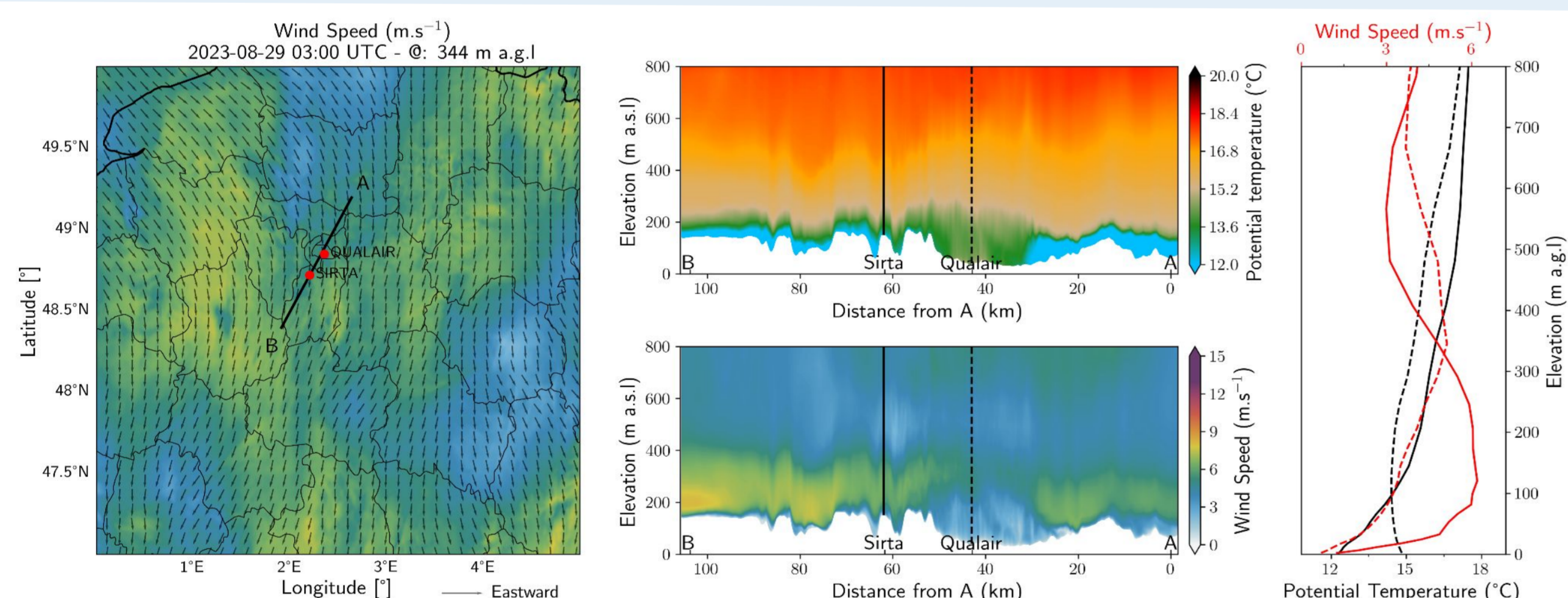
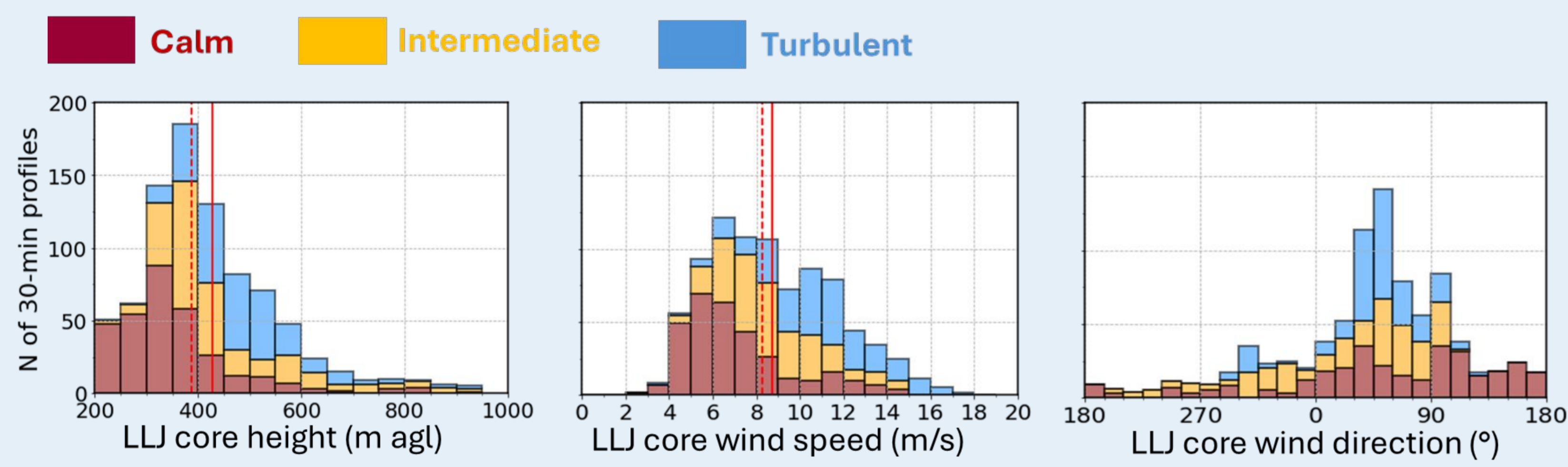


Figure 1: Wind profile with an example of LLJ (Kotthaus et al., 2022).

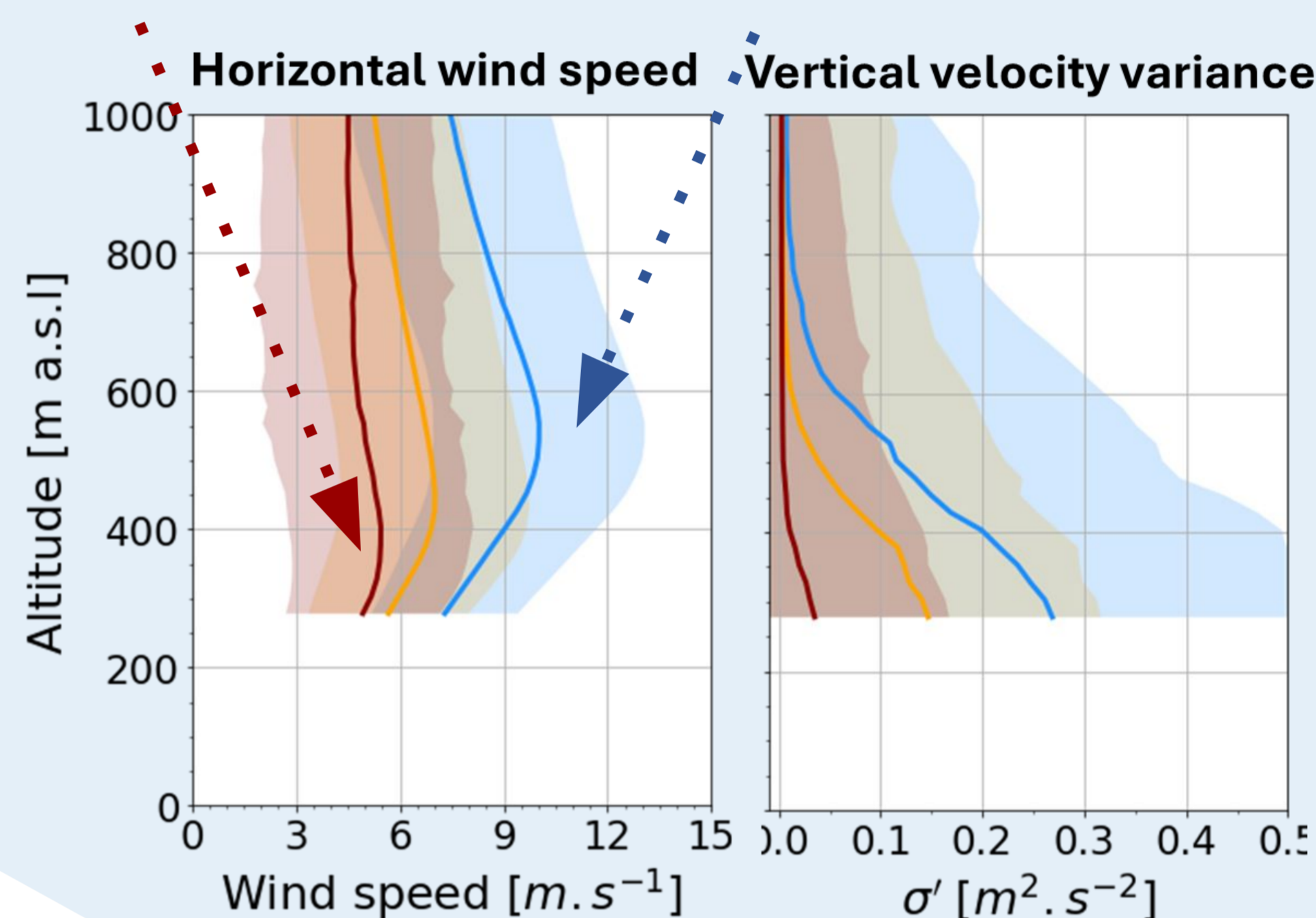
2. Methods and results

- LLJ core characteristics classified by vertical mixing (σ_w^2) @ first gate
- NE -> turbulent and SE -> stagnant (atmospheric stratification)

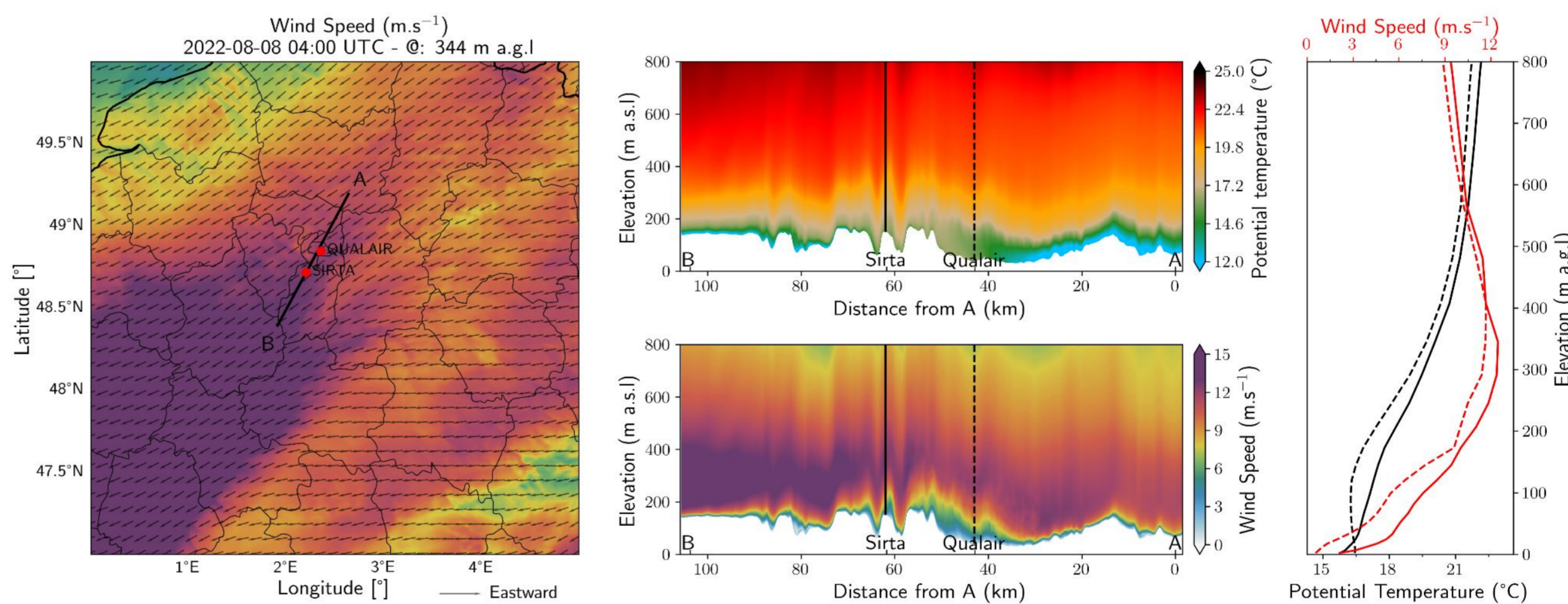


Low wind speed @ low altitude

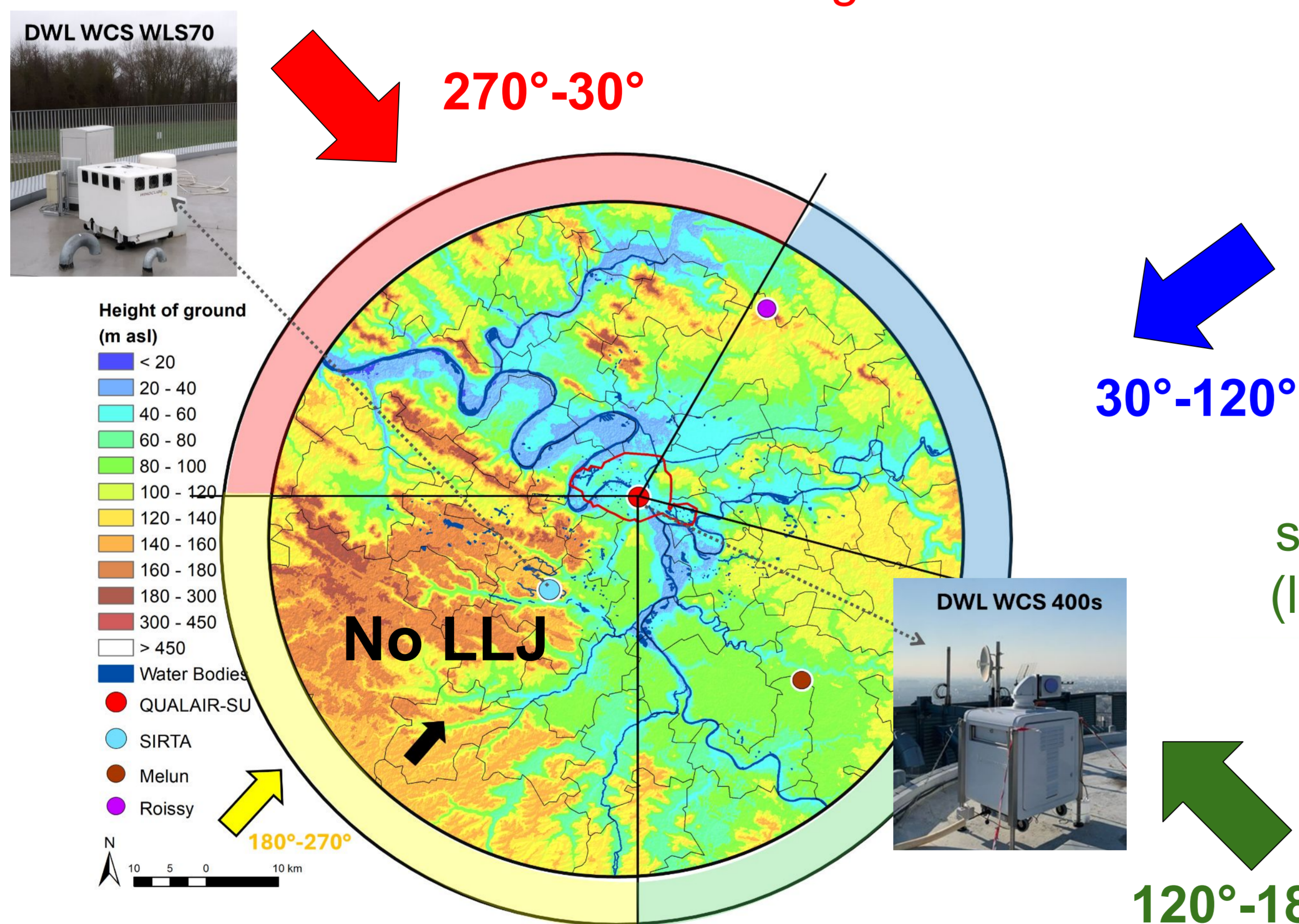
High wind speed @ high altitude



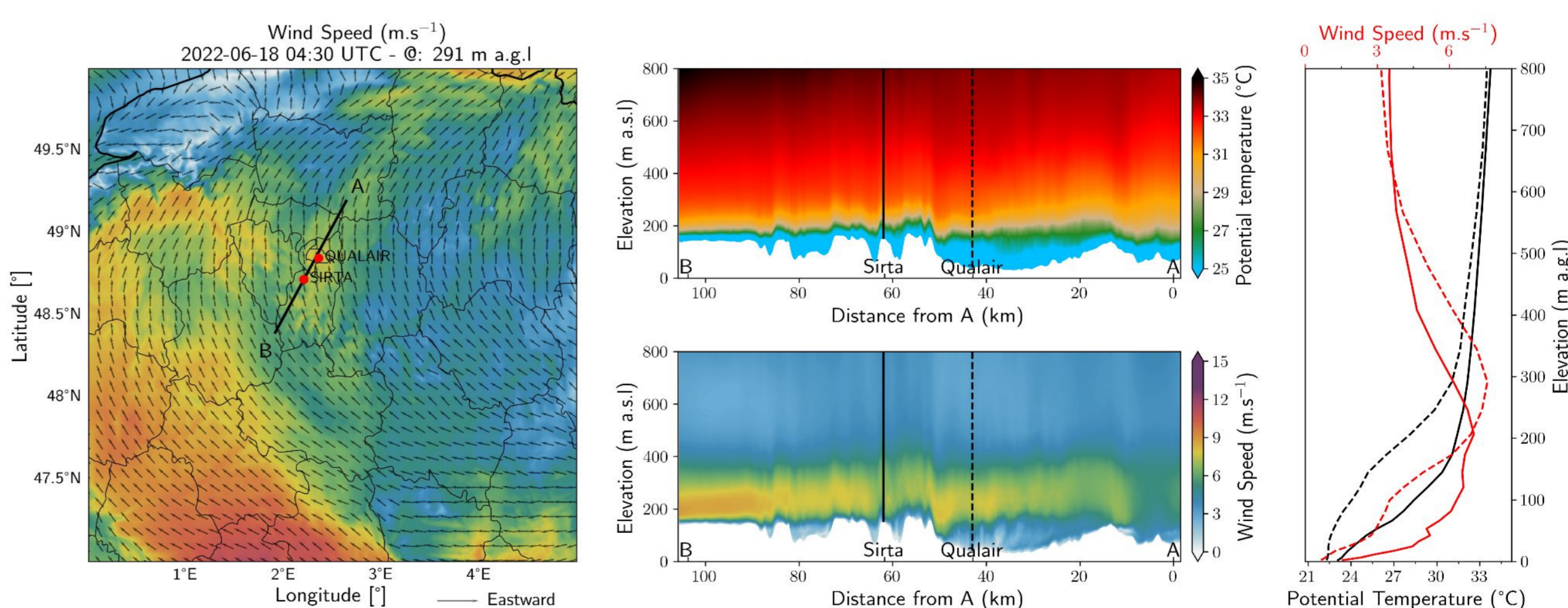
NE jets: fast and turbulent, they interact more with the terrain, pushing the flow upward at SIRTA.



NW jets: urban buoyancy slows LLJ and raises its height.



SE jets: very stable atmosphere (low mixing), which limits interaction with terrain and urban buoyancy.



3. Conclusions

- The LLJ is observed in the Paris region during 60-80% the summer nights of 2022 and 2023 (Céspedes et al, 2024).
- Interactions of jet with topography and urban buoyancy depend on atmospheric stability and wind direction.
- Urban buoyancy elevates the LLJ core and weakens its velocity under moderate vertical mixing (Céspedes et al., 2025, in prep).

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